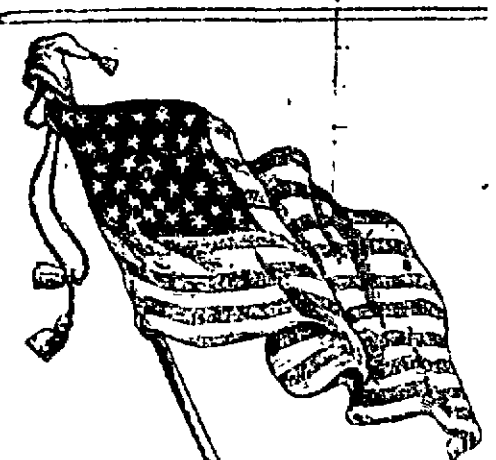


City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, April 9, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Janesville are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 7 and a half o'clock, at the COURT ROOM, To take action for the relief of the wounded soldiers, at the recent battle in Tennessee.

J. BODWELL DOE, Mayor.

Another Glorious Victory.

The greatest and bloodiest battle ever fought on this continent, took place at Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday and Monday last. It was a victory to the Union troops, but won at a fearful cost. The report of the number killed and wounded, on either side, exceeds belief, and we hope has been greatly exaggerated.

Our army was taken by surprise while divided into three parts, and remained in that condition during the awful struggle of Sunday. On Monday, our forces were united, while the enemy were also reinforced, and the savage butchery of brave and determined men, who would not yield, went on for hours, until Gen. Grant, at the head of five fresh regiments, made a desperate charge upon the enemy's left, when the rebels fled dismayed and conquered. Honor and glory to our western troops! The fields of Pittsburg Landing, Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, and Wilson's Creek, testify to their mighty valor. Give them the word to "advance on the enemy's works," and they will conquer the rebellion alone.

Veto of the Swamp Land Bill.

Gov. Harvey has vetoed the bill giving the swamp lands of this state to the counties in which they lie. The message was long, and its consideration was postponed until the June session. This bill was some of the special legislation with which the new counties have been beautifully favored at the expense of the older settled counties of the state. Gov. Harvey has done right, we think, in vetoing this bill.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.—The telegraph was in error in stating that Senator Doolittle voted against the bill for the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia. All the republicans voted for it, and no others. —Milwaukee News.

We are sure that every republican will be gratified to learn that Mr. Doolittle's reported vote against the bill was an error. The News, with its secession sympathies, may find cause of congratulation that every democrat voted against so just and worthy a measure as emancipation in the national capital of a professed republic; but it exhibits its own servility to an anti-democratic and barbarous institution, rather than expresses the sentiments of a free people.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Rock County Teachers' Association, which meets at Evansville, April 15th, promises to be an interesting gathering. Prof. Butler, Carr and Read, of the state university, and others, have been engaged as speakers. From what we know of the people of Evansville, we feel assured the friends of education will meet with a cordial welcome.

FEELING AMONG THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—A private letter, found in the trenches at Newbern, from a C. after the flight of the rebels, shows how light the conduct of the rebels usually do upon the state of feeling in this rebel camp. The letter is dated "Camp Lee, Newbern, Craven county, N. C., March 10," and the writer says:

"We have got the Raleigh Register here, and it says the northern and southern congresses are both trying for peace, and that Col. Charles C. Lee has orders not to pay any more \$50 bounty to regulars until further orders. I also heard a man belonging to the cavalry say yesterday that he believed by the first of July two thirds of the southern people would be back in the Union and peace would be made."

"There are plenty of Yankees here. We have two bridges to guard, and they have both been set on fire, but the guard discovered it in time to prevent damage. Seven Yankees were arrested near here, yesterday, and several others were taken this morning. Our troops had a little brush near High Point, and killed eight and took forty Union men prisoners."

"If peace can't be made shortly, I think we will be the worst whipped men you ever saw; for I see no chance for us to whip the Yankees. Drafting has been going on here."

Confederate currency (sold as keepsakes of the rebellion) is getting to be common in New York city, and commands a price that tempts men to import it from the south, or what is more likely, to manufacture counterfeiters. The Journal of Commerce understands that these counterfeiters are being made to a large extent, and that one shrewd Yankee has shovled off a million or two in Eastern Virginia.

The flag of the 14th Indiana regiment got twenty eight bullet holes through it in the Winchester battle. Two color bearers were killed.

LAWRENCE, KS., April 2, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—The 13th is on the back track. It is not worth while for me to repeat the commonplace lingo of how and when we left the mildewed, secession-lighted town of Fort Scott, of the thousand and one accidents and incidents of our march to this place and the incalculable amount of swearing and switching it required to get us through the mud-holes, streams, swamps and sloughs of Despond with which Kansas abounds. A dozen other ambitious correspondents are ahead of me in all that, no doubt. We were marched to Fort Scott, as was supposed, for some purpose. We were to form a part of an expedition—a grand expedition southward to demolish the wily scape-gallows, Price. We were followed by other regiments: our own, 9th and 12th, the Ohio 2d cavalry—which is farther from home and on more of a wild goose chase than we, if that be possible—and the 1st Kansas infantry, besides Rabb's Indiana battery. Ten miles south of us were the Kansas 5th and 6th cavalry regiments; west of us at Humbolt, Jennison's regiment; and some other detachments lay on their oars waiting for orders and eating their due allowance of antediluvian pilot bread and wormy bacon, just as the rest of us were doing at our different camps. There we all lay—though I have mentioned but a few of the principal camps in the vicinity of Fort Scott—sucking rheumatism and the ague from our canteens and the damp ground, or eating the seeds of diarrhoea and fevers from our pans and camp kettles. What with company and battalion drills, ransacking the town for the purpose of petty jayhawking, visiting each other's camps, building stone chimneys and fire-places, jayhawking apples, eggs and other truck from camp hucksters, who render the epithet "bleeding Kansas" appropriate in more senses than one, cursing the quartermaster for not supplying them with new pants in season to prevent shabbiness, speculating as to our future movements, and pestering the doctors for quinine and cough drops—the boys kept themselves pretty full of business. Thus we waited for orders, and at last they came.

We were ordered to move to this place and of course obeyed without hesitation. Many came with fear and trembling lest we should be ordered to New Mexico. In fact the fear was father to the thought, and the rumor soon became current that we were ordered to Lawrence, to wait a week or two and then proceed to Santa Fe. But few of our regiment felt resigned to such a future; officers declared their intention to resign and go home, men discussed the probabilities of getting discharged on the surgeon's certificate of disability, showing mouths full of defiant teeth, and arguing their inability to masticate pilot bread, discovering, suddenly, an old predisposition to pulmonary complaints or a missing toe, showing crooked spines, injured joints or rheumatic ankles, and one poor cowardly booby went so far as to feign insanity, backing his arm with an ax, and butting his head against a medicine chest, while feigning sickness at the hospital. I speak of him thus severely on the authority of the surgeon, though I mention no names, since the young man's insanity may be partially real and there is no necessity for wounding the feelings of his friends at home.

The most painful incident I have yet to record of our regiment is the sudden death of the wife of Maj. Bigney. She came through ahead of the regiment in a carriage, put up at the Eldridge House, and when the Major arrived somewhat in advance of the regiment, he found her quite indisposed. She was not reported in any danger until yesterday, yet this morning at eight o'clock she was dead. Perhaps few were more strongly attached than they—the wife courageously declaring she could endure anything to be with her husband, and would share his fortunes, whatever they might be, and the shock is so great as to almost overthrow the reason of the stricken husband. He has only the cold consolation of feeling that every man in the regiment accords him the deepest sympathy. He starts with her remains for Wisconsin tomorrow morning.

What we are to do next, it is impossible to predict with any certainty. Of rumors and quasi "orders" we have any imaginable number, of which the following are samples: "In five days we start for Fort Riley, distant 100 miles. We wait there for grass to grow and then proceed toward Santa Fe." This was read by Gen. Deitzler last night. Lieut. B.—"We shall not leave here for four weeks at least. I have this from good authority. Captain—"We are ordered to Leavenworth to-morrow. This is a fact." Lieutenant—"It is all child's talk this going to New Mexico with volunteers." Col. M.—"We shall be ordered back to Fort Scott before three weeks." Captain—"We are going to St. Louis after resting five days." Lieut. L.—"It is in the Leavenworth paper that we are to go to Fort Leavenworth to-morrow. Captain E has the paper." Sergeant—"We cannot possibly get ready to move from here for three weeks." Quartermaster—"There is no use of talking. New Mexico is trump. I take stock in New Mexico every time."

Capt. R.—"We shall be sent to Island No. 10 in less than ten days." Capt. B.—None but cavalry will go westward to guard the mail route to Santa Fe. Infantry is not wanted there."

So it goes. I must add one more canon and it comes from the surgeon of Jennison's regiment, which is now here: "I have it from straight sources that it was Jim Lane who influenced the president to abolish the department of Kansas and call Hunter eastward, and now he is in a fair way to get the department reorganized and himself placed in command." But I waste my time and your patience.

Thus far, since our arrival, we have been quartered in unoccupied buildings, some of the companies comfortably, some very uncomfortable. To-day, we are pitching our tents which does not look like going to Leavenworth to-morrow.

There are some facts respecting the management of the 13th which I must mention before closing. We made the march from Leavenworth to Fort Scott, as I before wrote you, without a single ambulance to carry the sick and with barely tents enough to transport the baggage without giving sick men the uncomfortable comfort of riding on baggage wagons. Thus at nearly every camping point men too sick to march or to be jolted along in a cramped lumber wagon procured at Shawnee, were left behind, and some of those who braved it tried from nothing but the effects of the exposure and hardships of the journey. Now again we have retraveled almost the same route, and this time with no better conveniences for those who might be taken sick along the way. Some of the company officers hired extra teams at their own expense rather than leave their sick at the seemingly fatal town of Fort Scott. A few, too sick to ride were necessarily left. One was dropped at Fort Lincoln, only twelve miles from starting, and one of the regimental band (Webb) only a few miles this side of Fort Scott. It is claimed that it was impossible to procure ambulances or even common train wagons for the use of the sick, yet the 12th, only one day behind us, comes in to-day, with two four-wheeled ambulances, and transportation enough so that they were not obliged to hire six ox teams at the middle of their march in order to lighten the mule teams and make it possible for the train to keep up with the regiment, on its twenty to twenty-six miles a day marches, as we were obliged to do. Worst of all they did not march their men ten or fifteen miles ahead of this same "bull train," as the boys called it, which carried most of the tents and bedding, thus obliging the boys to find such quarters as they could, with the blue canopy for a tent-roof. But I have heard a profound reason for all this seeming negligence. It comes from one of the staff officers: "You ought to be aware that Col. Maloney is a regular, and that the authorities of the state of Wisconsin, especially, from Gov. Randall (in the day of his glory) down, fear him. They are afraid that if he is not cramped and hampered that he will be too rapidly promoted, for great achievements (?) than would be consistent with their private interests. This is the trouble."

I confess obtuseness enough not to see the profundity of this solution of the cause of the multifarious grievances of which both officers and privates have long complained, and that, too, with no little bitterness of feeling toward some of the officers. It is a fact that the men are rugged—in some cases scandalously so—and it is a fact that the captains of companies have repeatedly made requisitions and demanded clothing for their men, but without effect. It is also a fact that when on Camp Tredegar we had all the wood we could use, even in the midst of the coldest Wisconsin weather, and when every tent had its little stove to be fed, whereas at Fort Scott, 200 miles farther south, in a mild spring month, and with stoves in not more than one-third of the tents, (the allowance per month being the same, and the wood a more solid variety,) not a single company could get anything like a sufficient quantity. I do not know whether the same profound reason applies in this case, and I do not pretend to explain anything. You can comment as well as I. But to change the subject. I must say that it sounds strange to these poor bacon-eating adventurers who have wives and children at home to hear that the very patriotic and enthusiastic state of Wisconsin should attempt to repudiate a regular contract entered into voluntarily on her part, for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars to her treasury. There is no doubt but that many if not all of those who left families at home, were finally induced to volunteer by the assurance that the state would interpose an additional five dollar plea against the demands of the heartless landlord Want. It is especially discouraging to those unfortunate husbands and fathers who belong to regiments which, like ours, have been marched away out here to the very outskirts of civilization, where there is nothing but tiresome and uninteresting marches to be performed, where there is neither instruction, excitement nor poetry to be found, and nothing to be seen but blank, monotonous, meaningless plains, with here and there a skirt of timber, a crooked stream or a squallid dwelling.

But I must stop. There are but few sick here, and those not dangerously so. Again I have only to say—we are here!

SCOTT.

Last Night's Report.

FORT MONROE, April 7. Nothing has been done to-day in front of Yorktown, excepting a reconnaissance in that direction, and some cannonading. A telegraph line is built to our headquarters near Yorktown. The Spaulding came in this morning from Ship Point. The rebel works abandoned are quite formidable. The rebels took off their guns. Ship Point is about eight miles from Yorktown, affording a fine base of operations. A great crowd of Norfolk people assembled on the shore near Sewall's Point, on Sunday, including men, women and children, all eagerly watching the Yankees.

A Norfolk paper of this morning contains a dispatch from Mobile, dated the 6th inst., announcing the reception of news from Corinth that morning, of a great battle, and that the confederates had taken 8 federal batteries, and a large number of prisoners. It was expected that the whole federal army would be swept away. This is given as a specimen of the rebel's mode of keeping up the spirits of the people.

WASHINGTON, April 8. Mr. Arnold read a dispatch from Gen. Foote to Sec'y Welles, dated yesterday, saying that two officers of the rebel navy from Island No. 10 boarded the Benton yesterday, offering to surrender the island. The dispatch was received with rounds of applause.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

A dispatch from Gen. Halleck states that Gen. Sturgis goes to Kansas, and Gen. Craig to the Indian territory.

Gen. Buell's advance guard has reached Gen. Grant. Gen. Halleck will speedily take the field in person.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee, reports that the arrest of several persons engaged in the rebellion has been made, and that the Union cause is working well.

Gen. Jackson is near New Madrid, Va., and Gen. Johnston at Gordonsville. A ranger who came in to-day reports that 1,000 Union men in a Rockingham, Va. on Blue Ridge, with a determination to resist with arms their impressment by the rebels. This statement is believed. Gen. Jackson threatens to subdue them by force, which they are determined to resist. The forces in front of Gen. Fremont are retreating towards the Shenandoah mountains.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office: Union Passenger Depot.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

A Terrible Battle in Tennessee.

The Fighting Continues Two Days.

Gen. Buell Arrives with Reinforcements.

GEN. GRANT LEADS THE LAST CHARGE IN PERSON.

THE ENEMY ROUTED.

A Glorious Victory for the Union Arms.

Loss Estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 Union men, and 30,000 to 40,000 Rebels.

Pittsburg, via Fort Henry, April 8th—225 A. M. Special to Herald.—One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at day-break, Sunday. The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing from 15,000 to 20,000. That of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000. It is impossible, in the present confusion of details, to ascertain any of the details. There are, however, the most reliable accounts possible from observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of 300 of the 25th Missouri regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which was supposed to be the pickets of the enemy, in front of our camp. The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division, on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry and riddling our camps with force, cannon and shell. Our forces soon formed into line and returned their fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, they had turned their heaviest fire on the left and center of Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing under Gen. McClelland. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line, for a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hurlbut's division was then thrown forward to support the center, where a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about 9 o'clock, the time our correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or center. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire on the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Maj. Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would be filled. The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping them, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of Gen. Buell's forces had, by this time, arrived on the river, and the other portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river banks, a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward, with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come up our support, and the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being with out other transports than those used for quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contending against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 35,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled towards the river and could not be rallied. Gen. Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river. Col. Webster, chief of staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, fronting on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank, now to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

About an hour before dark a general cannonade was opened upon the enemy, from along our whole line with our perpetual crash of musketry—such a roar was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and more terrible. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel horde; this last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk, the firing had nearly ceased when night coming on all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage.

Our men rested on their arms in the position they held, at the close of the night, until the hours under Major General Wallace, arrived and took position on the right, and Gen. Buell's force, from the opposite side and Savannah, being now conveyed to the battle ground, the entire right of Gen. Nelson's division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support early in the morning.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE. Gen. Buell having arrived the following morning, in the morning the ball was opened at daylight, simultaneously by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Major General Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's forces opened a most gallant fire, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fight soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. Gen. McClelland's Sherman's and Hurlbut's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels at all points was terrible, and worthy a better cause; but they were not enough for our undimmed bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind.

But knowing that a defeat here would be a death blow to their hopes, and that their all depended upon this great struggle, their generals still urged them on, in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them with wonderful rapidity, and by 11 o'clock General Buell's force had succeeded in flanking them, and capturing their batteries of artillery.

They, however, again rallied on the left, and crossed, and the right forced them selves forward in another desperate effort; but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and Thomas were coming in regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive them. Gen. Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, as he brandished his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, while cannon balls were falling thick as hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded high above the war and din of artillery, and THE REBELS FLED IN DISMAY, AS FROM A DESTROYING AVALANCHE, AND NEVER MADE ANOTHER STAND.

Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in full pursuit, with what further result is not known, not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large number of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our finest prisoners, yesterday, among whom is Gen. Prentiss. The number of our force taken has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is also reported wounded. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-Chief Albert Sydney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Saturday, of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to day. It is further reported that Gen. Beauregard had his arm shot off this afternoon.

Gen. Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding portions of the rebel forces. Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to obtain all their names. The following were among the number—Brig. Gen. W. S. Wallace, killed; Col. Pegram, acting general, killed; Col. Ellis, 10th Illinois; do Major Goddard, 15th Illinois; do Lieut. Col. Canfield, 72d Ohio, mortally wounded, since died; Lieut. Col. Hyle, 11st Indiana, mortally wounded; Col. Davis, 46th Illinois do; Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in hand by a cannon ball; Col. Sweeney, 62d Illinois, acting brigadier general, wounded, received two shots in his only arm, having lost one in Mexico; also, a shot in one of his legs. Col. Sweeney kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army. Col. Dava Stuart, 55th Illinois, acting brigadier general, shot through the neck on Sunday, returned on the field Monday; Col. Chas. Cruikshank, 31st Illinois, acting brigadier general, shot through the right shoulder, not dangerously; Col. Haynie, 48th Illinois, wounded slightly; Col. J. C. McChesney, 17th Kentucky, do do; Lieut. Col. Morgan, 27th Indiana, wounded severely; Lieut. Col. Ransom, 11th Illinois, wounded badly in the head; Col. Mason, 71st Ohio, wounded slightly; Major Eaton, 18th Illinois, acting colonel, wounded fatal; Major Nevins, 11th Illinois, wounded slightly; Capt. Irving W. Carson, General Grant's scout, head shot off by cannon ball; Capt. Preston Norton, wounded mortally, since died; Capt. Dillon, 18th Illinois, killed; Capt. Mace, 5th Illinois, killed; Capt. Carter, 11th Illinois, killed; Major Page, 57th Illinois, killed.

There has never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding general to the lowest officer. Gen. Grant and staff were in the field riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire, during the entire two days of battle, and all slept on the ground Sunday night during a heavy rain. On several occasions he got in range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon. Lieut. Col. McPherson having his horse shot from under him along side of him. Capt. Carson was between Gen. Grant and your correspondent, when a cannon ball took off his head, and killed and wounded several others.

Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him, and Gen. McClelland shared like dangers; also Gen. Hurlbut, each of whom received bullet holes through their clothes. Gen. Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, who, with Gen. Crittenden and Nelson, rode continually along the lines, encouraging their men. I will send full accounts by letter as soon as practicable. Gen. Buell's advance will probably return from Corinth by to-morrow evening.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

The Old Point boat has arrived. She left Fort Monroe about eight o'clock last night. The Merrimack is confidently expected, with seven other gunboats, on the first favorable day. The weather is cold and foggy.

The latest news from Yorktown, by telegraph 8th, is that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and a battle is not expected within a day or two.

The American's special correspondence says: "The storm which arose Monday afternoon, and continued through Tuesday, doubtless prevented the Merrimack from coming out, as she intended. She is now looked for confidently as soon as the weather permits. A gentleman who was on board the Panopaea when she went up with a flag of truce on Monday, says that the Merrimack was then lying off Craney Island. The Yorktown, Jamestown, Tenzer, and four small tugs were in company with her, all under steam. No particular change in the appearance of the Merrimack was noticed. It was the impression of those on board the Panopaea that the whole fleet were on their way down when the flag of truce appeared."

The storm must have been severe, for the army now advancing up the peninsula, deprived as they are to a great extent of shelter and tents, and compelled to a constant watchfulness in the face of the enemy. The roads, none too good before, will be brought to a horrible condition, and the public must not be impatient in expecting early results in this direction.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The following was received at the navy department this morning.

ISLAND NO. TEN, April 8th, 1862.

Gen. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

I have to inform the department that since I sent the telegram, last night, announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, no session has been taken both of the island and the works upon the Tennessee shore, by the gunboats and the troops under command of Gen. Buell. Seventeen officers and 353 privates, besides 100 of their sick, and 100 men employed on board the transports, are in our hands, unconditionally prisoners of war. I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are 11 earthworks, with 70 heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100 pounders, rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell, and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers about have fallen into our hands, and two others with the rebel gunboat Grampus are sunk, but will be easily raised. The floating battery of 16 heavy guns turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri river below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the main land appear to have fled with great precipitation, after dark last night, leaving, in many cases, half prepared meals in their quarters, and there seems to have been concert of action between the rebels on the island, and those occupying the shore, but the latter fled, leaving the former to their fate.

These works, erected with the highest engineering skill, are of great strength, and with their natural advantages, would have been impregnable if defended by men fighting in a better cause.

A combined attack of the naval and land forces would have taken place this afternoon, or tomorrow morning, but not the rebels so hastily abandoned their strong hold. To mature the plans of attack, absolutely required twenty-three days of preparation.

Gen. Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point, he having successfully crossed the river, yesterday, under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works. I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries, a few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort of the enemy opposite, dismounting 8 heavy guns.

The following is a copy of the order of Gen. Mankin on assuming command of the rebel forces on the 6th inst.:

Soldiers.—We are strangers, commander and commanded, and to the other. Let me tell you who I am: I am a general made by Beauregard—a general made and selected by Beauregard and Bragg for this command, when they knew it was in peril. They have known me for twenty years. We have stood on the fields of Mexico. Give them your confidence; now give it to me, when I have earned it. Soldiers—the Mississippi valley is entrusted to your patience. Exhibit the vigilance and coolness of last night, and hold it.

(Signed) W. D. MAKALL, Brigadier General Commanding.

I regret that the painful condition of my feet, still requiring the use of crutches, prevented me from joining a new volunteer unit of the works. I was therefore compelled to delegate Lieut. Com'd'g S. Phelps, of the flag ship Tennessee.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.

The Nashville Patriot of this morning says: A gentleman who left the neighborhood of the confederate army of the west last Thursday, states that Beauregard left Corinth that day with his command for Purdy, Tenn., and Johnston left with his command for Purdy via Hamburg, and it was expected they would bring a battle Friday or Saturday if their march was not impeded by rain.

Gov. Alden Johnson has suspended the mayor, aldermen and councilmen of Nashville, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, by filling their places with loyal appointees.

St. Louis, April 8. In response to a serenade, to-night, Gen. Halleck said, Beauregard, with his immense army advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Grant and Buell. The battle began at daybreak, yesterday, and continued till late P. M. with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications. He also announced his departure for the field, to-morrow morning.

The Wooden Ware factory of Tamm & Meyer burned last night. Loss \$50,000; insured for \$15,000.

Cairo, April 9.

Further advices from Pittsburg Landing give the following about the battle: The enemy attacked at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. The brigades of Sherman and Prentiss being first engaged. The attack was successful, and our forces were driven back to the river, where the advance command was checked by the fire of the gunboats. Our force was increased by the arrival of Gen. Grant, with troops from Savannah, and inspired by the report of the arrival of two divisions of Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy. Besides the killed and wounded it embraced our camp equipage and 45 field guns.

Next morning, our forces now amounting to 80,000, assumed the offensive. By two o'clock P. M. we had retaken our camp and batteries, together with some 40 of the enemy's guns and a number of prisoners, and the enemy were in full retreat, pursued by our victorious forces.

The casualties were numerous. Gen. Grant was wounded in the ankle, slightly. Gen. H. S. Wallace, killed; Gen. Smith, severely wounded; Col. Hall, 16th Illinois, killed; Col. Logan, of the 33d, and Davis of the 61st Illinois, wounded severely; Maj. Hunter, 33d Illinois, killed. The wounded and missing is not less than 5,000. Col. Peabody of the 26th, was also severely wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 9. The synopsis of the newspaper report of the Tennessee battle was read in the senate and house. It was listened to with unusual silence. In the latter hour there was some slight applause, which suddenly ceased. The latest despatch from Gen. Foote was also read, and this was enthusiastically received in the house.

The Markets.

New York, April 9.

Flour heavy and declining sales 4,000 barrels, 5.05, super w. 5.08, 5.15, 4.4, common to medium extra western, 4.00, dull and nominally unchanged. No sales of magnitude reported.

The Impending Battle at Corinth—Apprehensions as to the result.

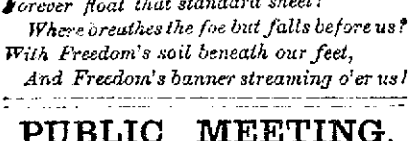
From the Louisville Journal. The whole nation is now awaiting, in almost breathless expectation, the inevitable conflict soon to take place at or near Corinth in Mississippi. The thought of it is in all minds and hearts, and speculations in regard to it are upon all lips. Ordinary events, and even the secondary victories of our arms, seem to have little or no power to excite men's attention.

For our own part, we anticipate a victory at Corinth, a victory great enough to crush all semblance of life out of the rebellion, but it would not be honest to deny that we have apprehensions as to the result. Most assuredly there are grounds for very grave

apprehensions, and ours would be infinitely greater than they are but for our deep confidence in the skill of our generals and the glorious spirit of the armies they lead, and our trust, almost a religious trust, in the justice of our country's cause and the justice of heaven.

If our armies win this victory, they must win it against great and fearful odds. All the advantages are against them. Beyond question their numbers must outnumber them. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith is said to have gone there with sixty thousand men, the snow of the rebel army of the Potomac, and the last intelligence is that Gen. Price, strongly reinforced, has been ordered there with thirty-five or forty thousand men, the bulk of the rebel fighting material of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. The rebel hosts at Corinth, and within striking distance of it, are believed by the best informed to number now, or to be certain to number within two or three days, a hundred and seventy-five or two hundred thousand men,

The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Wednesday Evening, April 9, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where'er the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Janesville are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 7 and a half o'clock, at the COURT ROOM, To take action for the relief of the wounded soldiers, at the recent battle in Tennessee.

J. BODWELL DOE, Mayor.

Another Glorious Victory.

The greatest and bloodiest battle ever fought on this continent, took place at Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday and Monday last. It was a victory to the Union troops, but won at a fearful cost. The report of the number killed and wounded, on either side, exceeds belief, and we hope has been greatly exaggerated. Our army was taken by surprise while divided into three parts, and remained in that condition during the awful struggle of Sunday. On Monday, our forces were united, while the enemy were also reinforced, and the savage butchery of brave and determined men, who would not yield, went on for hours, until Gen. Grant, at the head of five fresh regiments, made a desperate charge upon the enemy's left, when the rebels fled in confusion. Honor and glory to our western troops! The fields of Pittsburg Landing, Pea Ridge, Port Donelson, and Wilson's Creek, testify to their mighty valor. Give them the word to "advance on the enemy's works," and they will conquer the rebellion alone.

Veto of the Swamp Land Bill.

Gov. Harvey has vetoed the bill giving the swamp lands of this state to the counties in which they lie. The message was long, and its consideration was postponed until the June session. This bill was some of the special legislation with which the new counties have been beautifully favored at the expense of the older settled counties of the state. Gov. Harvey has done right, we think, in vetoing this bill.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.—The telegraph was in error in stating that Senator Doolittle voted against the bill for the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia. All the republicans voted for it, and no others.—*Milwaukee News.*

We are sure that every republican will be gratified to learn that Mr. Doolittle's reported vote against the bill was an error. The News, with its secession sympathies, may find cause for congratulation that every democrat voted against so just and worthy a measure as emancipation in the national capital of a professed republic; but it exhibits its own servility to an anti-democratic and barbarous institution, rather than expresses the sentiments of a free people.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Rock County Teachers' Association, which meets at Evansville, April 15th, promises to be an interesting gathering. Profs. Butler, Carr and Read, of the state university, and others, have been engaged as speakers. From what we know of the people of Evansville, we feel assured the friends of education will meet with a cordial welcome.

FEELING AMONG THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—A private letter, found in the entrenchments at Newbern, N. C., after the flight of the rebels, lets more light than these productions usually do upon the state of feeling in the rebel camps. The letter is dated "Camp Lee, Newbern, Craven county, N. C., March 10," and the writer says:

"We have got the Raleigh Register here, and it says the northern and southern congresses are both trying for peace, and that Col. Charles C. Lee has orders not to pay any more \$50 bounty to regulars until further orders. I also heard a man belonging to the cavalry say yesterday that he believed by the first of July two thirds of the southern people would be back in the Union and peace would be made.

"There are plenty of Yankees here. We have two bridges to guard, and they have both been set on fire. The guard discovered it in time to prevent damage. Seven Yankees were arrested near here, yesterday, and several others were taken this morning. Our troops had a little brush near High Point, and killed eight and took forty Union men prisoners.

"If peace can be made, I think we will be the worst whipped men you ever saw; for I see no chance for us to whip the Yankees. Drafting has been going on here."

Confederate currency (sold as keepsakes of the rebellion) is getting to be common in New York city, and commands a price that tempts men to import it from the south, or what is more likely, to manufacture counterfeit. The Journal of Commerce understands that these counterfeiters are being made to a large extent, and that one shrewd Yankee has moved off a million or two in Eastern Virginia.

The flag of the 14th Indiana regiment got twenty eight bullet holes through it in the Winchester battle. Two color bearers were killed.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

LAWRENCE, Ky., April 2, 1862.
EDITORS GAZETTE:—The 13th is on the back track. It is not worth while for me to repeat the commonplace lingo of how and when we left the midwestern, secession-lighted town of Fort Scott, of the thousands and one accidents and incidents of our march to this place and the incalculable amount of swearing and switching it required to get us through the mud holes, streams, swamps and sloughs of Despond with which Kansas abounds. A dozen other ambitious correspondents are ahead of me in all that, no doubt. We were marched to Fort Scott, as was supposed, for some purpose. We were to form a part of an expedition—a grand expedition southward to demolish the wily scape-gallows, Price. We were followed by other regiments: our own, 9th and 12th, the Ohio 2d cavalry—which is farther from home and on more of a wild goose chase than we, if that be possible—and the 1st Kansas infantry, besides Rabb's Indiana battery. Ten miles south of us were the Kansas 5th and 6th cavalry regiments; west of us at Hamlet, Jennison's regiment; and some other detachments lay on their oars waiting for orders and eating their due allowance of anedyluvian pilot bread and wormy bacon, just as the rest of us were doing, at our different camps. There we all lay—though I have mentioned but a few of the principal camps in the vicinity of Fort Scott—sucking rheumatism and the ague from our canteens and the damp ground, or eating the seeds of diarrhoea and fevers from our pans and camp stoves. What with company and battalion drills, ransacking the town for the purpose of petty jayhawking, visiting each other's camps, building stone chimneys and fire-places, jayhawking apples, eggs and other truck from camp hucksters, who render the epithet "bleeding Kansas" appropriate in more senses than one, cursing the quartermaster for not supplying them with new pants in season to prevent shabbiness, speculating as to our future movements, and pestering the doctors for quinine and cough drops—the boys kept themselves pretty full of business. Thus we waited for orders, and at last they came.

We were ordered to move to this place and of course obeyed without hesitation. Many came with fear and trembling lest we should be ordered to New Mexico. In fact the fear was father to the thought, and the rumor soon became current that we were ordered to Lawrence, to wait a week or two and then proceed to Santa Fe. But few of our regiment felt resigned to such a future; officers declared their intention to resign and go home, men discussed the probabilities of getting discharged on the surgeon's certificate of disability, showing mouths full of defiant teeth, and arguing their inability to masticate pilot bread, discovering, suddenly, an old predisposition to pulmonary complaints or a missing leg, showing crooked spines, injured joints or rheumatic ankles, and one poor cowardly body went so far as to feign insanity, backing his arm with an ax, and butting his head against a medicine chest, while feigning sickness at the hospital. I speak of him thus severely on the authority of the surgeon, though I mention no names, since the young man's insanity may be partially real and there is no necessity for wounding the feelings of his friends at home.

The most painful incident I have yet to record of our regiment is the sudden death of the wife of Maj. Bigney. She came through ahead of the regiment in a carriage, put up at the Eldridge House, and when the Major arrived somewhat in advance of the regiment, he found her quite indisposed. She was not reported in any danger until yesterday, yet this morning at eight o'clock she was dead. Perhaps few were more strongly attached than they—the wife courageously declaring she could endure anything to be with her husband, and would share his fortunes, whatever they might be, and the shock is so great as to almost overthrow the reason of the stricken husband. He has only the cold consolation of feeling that every man in the regiment accords him the deepest sympathy. He starts with her remains for Wisconsin tomorrow morning.

What we are to do next, it is impossible to predict with any certainty. Of rumors and quasi "orders" we have any imaginable number, of which the following are samples: "In five days we start for Fort Riley, distant 100 miles. We wait there for grass to grow and then proceed toward Santa Fe." This was read by Gen. Deitzler last night. Lieut. B.—"We shall not leave here for four weeks at least. I have this from good authority. Captain—"We are ordered to Leavenworth to-morrow. This is a fact." Lieutenant—"It is all child's talk this going to New Mexico with volunteers." Col. M.—"We shall be ordered back to Fort Scott before three weeks." Captain—"We are going to St. Louis after resting five days." Lieut. L.—"It is in the Leavenworth paper that we are to go to Fort Leavenworth to-morrow. Company E has the paper." Sergeant—"We cannot possibly get ready to move from here for three weeks." Quartermaster—"There is no use of talking. New Mexico is trump. I take stock in New Mexico every time." Capt. R.—"We shall be sent to Island No. 10 in less than ten days." Capt. B.—None but cavalry will go westward to guard the mail route to Santa Fe. Infantry is not wanted there."

So it goes. I must add one more canonard and it comes from the surgeon of Jennison's regiment, which is now here: "I have it from straight sources that it was Jim Lane who influenced the president to abolish the department of Kansas and call Hunter eastward, and now he is in a fair way to get the department reorganized and himself placed in command." But I waste my time and your patience.

Thus far, since our arrival, we have been quartered in unoccupied buildings, some of the companies comfortably, some very uncomfortably. To-day, we are pitching our tents which does not look like going to Leavenworth to-morrow.

There are some facts respecting the management of the 13th which I must mention before closing. We made the march from Leavenworth to Fort Scott, as I before wrote you, without a single ambulance to carry the sick and with barely teams enough to transport the baggage without giving sick men the uncomfortable comfort of riding on baggage wagons. Thus at nearly every camping point men too sick to march or to be jolted along in a cramped lumber wagon procured at Shawnee, were left behind, and some of those who braved it 'tho' died from nothing but the effects of the exposure and hardships of the journey. Now again we have retraced almost the same route, and this time with no better conveniences for those who might be taken sick along the way. Some of the company of fliers hired extra teams at their own expense rather than leave their sick at the seemingly fatal town of Fort Scott. A few, too sick to ride were necessarily left. One was dropped at Fort Lincoln, only twelve miles from starting, and one of the regimental band (Webb) only a few miles this side of Fort Scott. It is claimed that it was impossible to procure ambulances or even common train wagons for the use of the sick, yet the 12th, only one day behind us, comes in to-day, with two four-wheeled ambulances, and transportation enough so that they were not obliged to hire six ox teams at the middle of their march in order to lighten the mule teams and make it possible for the train to keep up with the regiment, on its twenty to twenty-six miles a day marches, as we were obliged to do. Worst of all they did not march their men ten or fifteen miles ahead of this same "bull train," as the boys called it, which carried most of the tents and bedding, thus obliging the boys to find such quarters as they could, with the blue canopy for a tent-roof. But I have heard a profound reason for all this seeming negligence. It comes from one of the staff officers: "You ought to be aware that Col. Maloney is a regular, and that the authorities of the state of Wisconsin, especially, from Gov. Randall (in the day of his glory) down, fear him. They are afraid that if he is not cramped and hampered that he will be too rapidly promoted, for great achievements (?) than would be consistent with their private interests. This is the trouble."

I confess obtuseness enough not to see the profundity of this solution of the cause of the multifarious grievances of which both officers and privates have long complained, and that, too, with no little bitterness of feeling toward some of the officers. It is a fact that the men are ragged—in some cases scandalously so—and it is a fact that the captains and privates have long repeatedly made requisitions and demanded clothing for their men, but without effect. It is also a fact that when on Camp Fredway we had all the wood we could use, even in the midst of the coldest Wisconsin weather, and when every tent had its little stove to be fed, whereas at Fort Scott, 200 miles farther south, in a mild spring month, and with stoves in not more than one-third of the tents, (the allowance per month being the same, and the wood a more solid variety,) not a single company could get anything like a sufficient quantity. I do not know whether the same profound reason applies in this case, and I do not pretend to explain anything. You can comment as well as I.

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Pittsburg, via Fort Henry, April 8th—9:25 A. M. Special to Herald.—One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at day-break, Sunday. The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing from 18,000 to 20,000. That of the enemy is estimated from 35,000 to 40,000. It is impossible, in the present confusion of affairs, to ascertain any of the details. I therefore give you the best account possible from observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of 300 of the 25th Missouri regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which was supposed to be the pickets of the enemy, in front of our camp. The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division, on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of grape, canister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line and returned their fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, they had turned their heaviest fire on the left and center of Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing under Gen. McClernand. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line, for a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hurlbut's division was then thrown forward to support the center, where a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about 9 o'clock, the time our correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their entire force, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or center. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire on the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Maj. Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would be filled. The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping them, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of Gen. Buell's force had, by this time, arrived on the river, and the other portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river banks, a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward, with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts. On a sudden, they were checked at the same time, heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come up to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contending against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 30,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled towards the river and could not be rallied. Gen. Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode far right to left, leading the troops, and at the same time, heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come up to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contending against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 30,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

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Gen. Jackson is near New Madrid, Va., and Gen. Johnston at Gordonsville. A refugee who came in to-day reports that 1,000 Union men, in Rockingham, have taken to the mountains at Elk Run and on Blue Ridge, with a determination to resist with arms their imprisonment by the rebels. This statement is believed. Gen. Jackson threatens to subdue them by force, which they are determined to resist. The forces in front of Gen. Fremont are retreating towards the Shenandoah mountains.

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Gen. Hurlbut's division was then thrown forward to support the center, where a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about 9 o'clock, the time our correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their entire force, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or center. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire on the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Maj. Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would be filled. The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping them, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of Gen. Buell's force had, by this time, arrived on the river, and the other portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river banks, a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward, with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts. On a sudden, they were checked at the same time, heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come up to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contending against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 30,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled towards the river and could not be rallied. Gen. Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode far right to left, leading the troops, and at the same time, heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come up to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contending against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 30,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

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SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Gen. Buell having arrived the following morning, in the morning the battle was opened at daylight, simultaneously by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Major General Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's forces opened a most gallant fire, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fight soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. Gen. McClernand's Sherman's and Hurlbut's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels at all points was terrible, and worthy a better cause; but they were not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind.

But knowing that a defeat here would be a death blow to their hopes, and that their all depended upon this great struggle, their generals still urged them on, in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them with wonderful rapidity, and by 11 o'clock General Buell's force had succeeded in flanking them, and capturing their batteries of artillery.

They, however, again rallied on the left, and recrossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort; but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and Thomas were coming in regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive them. Gen. Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, as to the crowning victory, while cannon balls were falling thick as hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded high above the war and din of artillery, and THE REBELS FLED IN DISMAY, AS FROM A DESTROYING AVALANCHE, AND NEVER MADE ANOTHER STAND.

Gen. Buell, followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in full pursuit, with what further result is not known, not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large number of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces prisoners, yesterday, among whom is Gen. Prentiss. The number of our force taken has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several points. Gen. Prentiss is also reported wounded. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-Chief Albert Sydney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Saturday, of this date, and died, as the report is, of his wounds. The rebels offered no further resistance. It is further reported that Gen. Beauregard had his arm shot off this afternoon.

Gen. Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding portions of the rebel forces.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to obtain all their names. The following were among the number—Brig. Gen. W. S. Wallace, killed; Col. Pegram, acting general, killed; do Col. Ellis, 10th Illinois; do Major Goddard, 15th Illinois; do Lieut. Col. Canfield, 72d Illinois; do Lieut. Col. P. M. Smith, 1st Ryle, 41st Illinois, mortally wounded; Col. Davis, 46th Illinois; do Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in hand by a cannon ball; Col. Sweeney, 52d Illinois, acting brigadier general, wounded, received two shots in his only arm, having lost one in Mexico; also, a shot in one of his legs. Col. Sweeney kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army. Col. Davis Stuart, 55th Illinois, acting brigadier general, shot through the head on Sunday, returned on the field Monday; Col. Chase, Griffling, 31st Illinois, acting brigadier general, shot through the right shoulder, not dangerously; Col. Haynie, 48th Illinois, wounded slightly; Col. J. C. McChesney, 17th Kentucky, do; Lieut. Col. Morgan, 25th Indiana, wounded severely; Lieut. Col. Ransom, 11th Illinois, wounded badly in the head; Col. Mason, 71st Ohio, wounded slightly; Major Eaton, 18th Illinois, acting colonel, wounded fatally; Major Nevins, 11th Illinois, wounded slightly; Capt. Irving W. Carson, General Grant's scout, head shot off by a cannon ball; Capt. Preston Morton, 1st Illinois, wounded, since died; Capt. Dillon, 18th Illinois, killed; Capt. Mace, 55th Illinois, killed; Capt. Carter, 11th Illinois, killed; Major Page, 57th Illinois, killed.

There has never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding general to the lowest officer. Gen. Grant and staff were in the field riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire, during the entire two days of battle, and all slept on the ground. Sunday night during a heavy rain. On several occasions he got in range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon. Lieut. Col. McPherson having his horse shot from under him along side of him. Capt. Carson was between Gen. Grant and four correspondents, when a cannon ball took off his head, and killed and wounded several others.

Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him, and Gen. McClernand shared like dangers; also Gen. Hurlbut, each of whom received bullet holes through their clothes. Gen. Buell remained with his troops, during the entire day, with Gen. Crittenden and Nelson, rode continually along the lines, encouraging their men. I will send full accounts by letter as soon as practicable. Gen. Buell's advance will probably return from Corinth by to-morrow evening.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, April 9.
The Old Point boat has arrived. She left Fort Monroe about eight o'clock last night. The Merrimac is confidently expected, with seven other gunboats, on the first favorable day. The weather is cold and foggy.

The latest news from Yorktown, by telegraph 8th, is that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and a battle is not expected within a day or two.

Our American special correspondence says: The storm which arose Monday afternoon, and continued through Tuesday, doubtless

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Table with 3 columns: Direction, Arrival, Departure. Lists mail schedules for Chicago, Milwaukee, and other locations.

J. M. BURGER, Postmaster.

First Ward Republican Caucus.

The Republican caucus of the First Ward was held at the residence of Mr. J. M. Burger...

Meeting for the Relief of the Wounded.

Mayor Doe received to-day the following despatch from Gov. Harvey: Madison, April 9.

To J. B. Doe, Mayor:

Will you call a meeting of citizens... Have supply of bandages, sheets, shirts and other necessities gathered and packed...

In compliance with this request, the May or has invited a meeting at the Court Room THIS EVENING.

No words can enforce the humanity or urgency of this call. Every heart must be inductively responded to it.

ATTENTION RESCUE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

The election of officers of the above company for the ensuing year, will be held at their rooms on Thursday evening, April 10th, at 8 o'clock.

J. H. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

New Furniture.

J. Terhune, the proprietor of the new auction and commission store in Myers' block, has a large stock of furniture on hand...

MARION.

Jamesville Chapter No. 5, will meet at Masonic Hall, on Thursday 10th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M.

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of the farming stock and household furniture of J. P. Sears has been postponed until Friday, the 11th day of April...

POINT PLEASANT, Mo., March 28.

I am now standing in a rifle pit, on the bank of the Mississippi, with a fine view of the Tennessee shore on the other side.

There is quite a village here, and nearly every house is riddled with cannon balls.

Our regular camp is about a mile from here, and the regiments take regular turns in the pits, which brings us here once in four days.

APRIL 1st.

You will see by the heading of this letter that I have been some time writing it. Four days ago, when we were here in the pits, I commenced it, but I got lazy and quit.

Yesterday, we had a grand review and inspection by Gen. Plummer and staff.

All the regiments of infantry and cavalry were drawn up in line of battle... our regiment had the post of honor on the right.

There is near here a large white house, which has been occupied by a lot of seceding women and their niggers.

A guard has been kept around the house, but last night the surgeons went down and told them to leave, as they wanted the house for a brigade hospital.

I have just got through eating my dinner of cornmeal slapsacks and coffee, and I will endeavor to finish up.

We are having pretty good living now: we get plenty

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE

New York Cash Store.

100 BEAUTIFUL OSBORNE SKIRTS! Just received, of an

Entirely New Design,

for spring wear. These skirts are

Large, 5 Broadths, and of beautiful texture, and just the

THING FOR LADIES

this season of the year.

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENT IN NEW YORK

for purchasing anything of a

NEW CHARACTER.

Ladies can always be

SURE OF FINDING

at our establishment,

NEWER AND LATER STYLES

than can be found elsewhere. The past week we have

COMMENCED RECEIVING

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LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS,

probably, that ever will be

Shipped West of the Lakes

for any

ONE ESTABLISHMENT.

Our buyer having been out for the

Past Month

and will continue there through the month of April

FURNISH THE PUBLIC

with all the

NEW STYLES

in the shortest possible time. SMITH & BOSTWICK.

GREAT SALE

OF

Dry Goods at Cost!

FOR

Fifteen Days Only

at the store of

RIORDAN & LEECH.

In order to make room for our Spring Purchases we

Clean Out our Present Stock

are determined to

NEW YORK COST!

Sale to continue until the

First Day of April Next.

ALL OUR BEST PRINTS,

rich and beautiful styles, and guaranteed Fast Colors,

at 10 cents.

Beautiful Figured DeLaines at 12 1/2 cts

Beautiful Plain & Fig'd Brocades at 12 1/2 cts

Beautiful Figured Merinoes at 15 cts

All our Embroideries at

Very nice Collars at only one shilling.

Extra rich dress, well worth 25 cts, now only

two shillings and six pence.

All our Fine Collars and Scarves

in the same proportion. On entire stock,

Broche, Square and Long Shawls,

purchased at auction, at about one-half their real value,

we now offer at

ACTUAL NEW YORK COST.

Our entire stock of

Bay State, Watervliet Long and Square Wool

SHAWLS, AT COST.

Our entire stock of

FURS!

Martin, Mink, Cooney, &c., &c., at

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Below Cost.

Anticipating a rapid decline in

Cotton Goods

of every description, we shall sell for the next fifteen

days our entire stock of

DOMESTICS

at prices that will ensure satisfaction.

BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS

at only

One Shilling Per Yard.

In announcing this, our first

ANNUAL SALE OF GOODS AT COST,

we beg to assure our friends and patrons that we have

no intention of

HOLDING OUT FALSE PROMISES.

We shall carry out this advertisement in good faith for

the time specified, after which we shall again resume

our regular business as before, and will exhibit the

Handsome Variety of Spring Goods

never before offered in this community.

The liberal patronage bestowed on our popular est-

ablishment during the past season enables us to offer the

advantages herein named, and we are willing the peo-

ple should share the benefit.

We have always been the first to advance our prices

during the late panic and are now the first to make a

reduction.

Second Hand Furniture Wanted!

For which Cash will be paid at

Terhune's Auction & Commission Store,

MYERS' NEW BLOCK.

THE place to buy

FURNITURE

Chop, is at Terhune's Auction and Commission Store,

Myers' New Block.

THE place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES

Chop, is at Terhune's Auction and Commission Store,

Myers' New Block.

THE place to buy

YANKEE NOTIONS

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ANYTHING

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Less Than New York Prices

at this date.

apc

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Less Than New York Prices

at this date.

apc

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

Mrs. E. S. Anderson.

W. Ladies, on Monday, the 3rd of March, at the residence of Judge Kneeland.

This institution includes a Primary Department, and is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a complete education.

For terms and circular, which may be obtained by ad-

SCHOOL OF PAINTING AND DRAWING!

FOR

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR STUDENTS,

Both Ladies and Gentlemen,

in

Dewey's New Block,

OPPOSITE MEYER'S STORE.

mel2daw2m S. H. ST. JOHN.

REMOVAL.

THE JEWELRY STORE OF

WEBB & COR.

Has been removed to Lappin's Corner, cor. Main and

Milwaukee sts.

SPRING GOODS AT WHEELLOCK'S

This day received, a fresh supply of Assorted

Pickles, Pickled Lobsters, Fresh Lobsters, Clams, Mush-

rooms, Sardines, Fresh Pineapples, Peaches, Law-

son's Blackberries, Raspberries, Wholeberries, Curr-

berries, Cherries, Fresh, Cured and Spiced

Oysters, Peas, Quinces, Apples, etc.

and a

LEGAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard J. Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S. Rogers, Charles E. Rogers, Charles E. Charlton, George D. Peter Van Patten, Solomon Ball, William S. Daggett, Henry D. Bassett, D. Robert Mills, Walter Barnhill, John A. Hodge and H. Hodge, Harry Hodge and Clarity Rosenkrantz, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants: YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer my complaint, which is filed with the clerk of said court, to the effect to wit: That you have unlawfully served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their respective residences, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: within ten days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint, and to cause the same to be answered for you, I will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint; and do request on file in the office of the clerk of said court, at the city of Janesville, to said county of Rock.

Witness, the Hon. David Noggle, Judge of the first

[illegible]

Bellevue, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin.
 In presence of the undersigned, the following persons, to-wit: (Marshall)
 Marshall's Office, Milwaukee, Feb. 14th, 1862. ms457w

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
 STATE OF WISCONSIN.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard E. Hulecomb, Plaintiff, against: David J. Huddy,
 Mary Ann Dundy, et al. Defendants.
 John J. Beale, George W. Martin, Elias C. Broth, Joel O'Pecky,
 David E. Edwards, Lewis Soren, Lester Seaton, George
 Sexton, Edward Lavin, S. Prescott, C. Hewitt, John
 J. Beale, George W. Martin, J. George P. Dutton, Daniel
 B. Clavin, Gustavus F. Forbes, Blakeslee Barker, Edward
 Kent, Horace B. Smith, William A. Smith, Henry
 Charles M. Henderson, Eliza S. Wadsworth, Winter
 Neel and Francis Motz all, defendants.

N. permanence and by virtue of the writ of attachment of the cir-
 cuit court of the county of rock, made in the above
 cause, will be sold under the direction of the sheriff, be-
 lieved to be the owner of the premises, to-wit: the County
 of public auction, at the front door of the County
 Jail in the city of Rock, in the County of Rock,
 in the state of Wisconsin, on

THURSDAY, THE 6th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1862,
 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following
 premises, to-wit: the County of rock, in the state of
 Wisconsin, and known and described as follows,
 to-wit: the south half of the northwest quarter
 and the north half of the south half of the south
 quarter of section eighteen (18), in town one (1) north,
 of range seven (7) east, containing one hundred and
 fifteen acres and six tenths of an acre, of lands of rock
 (115 71-100), according to government survey, Terms
 cash,—dated at the Sheriff's office, this 27th day of
 January, 1862.

Signed: J. P. Fuller, Sheriff of Rock County.
 J. P. Fuller, Clerk of the Court. Judd:du.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard E. Hulecomb, Plaintiff, against: William S. Jack-
 ob, Lorenz V. Lockwood, Samuel S. Johnson, Eliza-
 beth Johnson, Joseph Shupe and ——— Sharp wife of
 Joseph Shupe, Helen O'nealy, heirs of John O'nealy,
 John J. Beale, George W. Martin, J. George P. Dutton, Richard
 Palmer, Mary Palmer wife of Richard Palmer. A.

Peter Van Patton, Solomon Hatt, Oliver Randolph and Albert Peters, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin was summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff, within ten days after the day of the filing of this summons in the clerk's office, in the city and county of Racine, within sixty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of the filing of this summons in the clerk's office, and in writing to the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness the hand of the said plaintiff, the 20th day of court, at the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock.

Witness, the Hon. David Nogels, judge of the first circuit, in and for the county of Rock.

[L. S.] the city of Janesville, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1861. STRONG & FULLER,
Levi Adams, Clerk, Justices of the Peace, Attest.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Jeremiah Williams, plaintiff, agst George D. Ely, Caroline B. Ely and Joseph Roenken, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure rendered by the said court in and for the county of Rock on the first day of July, A. D. 1858, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, the undersigned, the undersigned, the undersigned, on the sidewalk in front of the Rock County Bank, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that

ON THE 28th DAY OF APRIL, 1862,

at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, the following mortgaged property, to wit: all that certain lot or tract of land, containing one acre and one-half of the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state

the village of Janesville; also all the land in and being enclosed in, the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at the southeast corner of the lot between said village of Janesville and the village of Janesville, thence along the line between said lot number four (4) and lot number five (5) in said block number thirty-eight (38) to the section line between sections number twenty-five (25) and number thirty-six (36), in town number three (3), of range twelve (12), east one-half mile north, thence along the line between sections number twenty-five (25), thence at right angles ten rods and thirteen links to a stake on the west side of Tilton road, thence along the line between sections number twenty-five (25) and section number thirty-one (31), in the village of Janesville, thence southerly along the west line of said highway four rods and three links to a stake, thence along the line between sections number twenty-five (25) and highway nine rods and seventeen links to the place of beginning; also lots number one (1) and number two (2) in said block number thirty-eight (38) in the village of Janesville, according to the recorded plat thereof, or so much and such part thereof as shall be sufficient to make the same equal to the upon said plat of record, made on the 2d day of August, A.D. 1892.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock County.
By _____
Attorney at Law

WYMAN SPOONER, Sheriff of Rock County.
By _____
Attorney at Law

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Jacob LeRoy, plaintiff against David Nogge, A H Bernice, The Farmers' and Milwaukee Bank of Milwaukee, James W. Goodrich, Defendants.

Warren Norton, Lyman J. Barrows, J D Red ford, George Barnes, William B Hawes, William P Lynde, John C. Alstyne, Plaintiffs vs. David Nogge, A H Bernice, H H Bailey, P A Pierce, C Loftin Martin, Samuel J Osgood, J T Kirland, A W Palmer, P M Myers Willard, J. A. Alstyne, Defendants.

Rock River National Bank, Shioron O. I., Rock River Bank, E L Nash, J.

FOR the purpose of a judgment of sale and foreclosure made in the above entitled action in the circuit court for Milwaukee county, in favor of the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, on the 27th day of February, A D 1862, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Milwaukee, in the county of Rock, in the state of Wisconsin, **ON THE 12th DAY OF JUNE, A D 1862,** at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain lot or lots, and that certain piece or parcel of 1 and thirty, lying and being in the town of Jewellville, Rock county and state of Wisconsin, containing more or less, and being situated and lying as being the east half of the northern half of section number twenty two (22) in township no. number (13) north of range number twelve (12) east of the third range, more or less, and being situated and lying more or less, as may be sufficient to give the said amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the balance of the said mortgage, to be sold separately without material injury to the parties interested. **D. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County.**
BUTLER & MARTIN, Attys for Plff. mil133a.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Miles M. McNair against Almond Lewis, Sarah T. Lewis, John E. Rydman and John W. Smith.
In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 21st day of January, 1862, in favor of the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Milwaukee, in the county of Rock, in the state of Wisconsin, **ON THE 12th DAY OF JUNE, A D 1862,** at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain lot or lots, and that certain piece or parcel of 1 and thirty, lying and being in the town of Jewellville, Rock county and state of Wisconsin, containing more or less, and being situated and lying as being the east half of the northern half of section number twenty two (22) in township no. number (13) north of range number twelve (12) east of the third range, more or less, and being situated and lying more or less, as may be sufficient to give the said amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the balance of the said mortgage, to be sold separately without material injury to the parties interested. **D. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County.**
BUTLER & MARTIN, Attys for Plff. mil133a.

TIE 230, DAY 1
At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all that tract, parcel or lot of land situate in the county of Rockwell, State of Texas, to-wit: commencing at the northeast corner of said section five (5), and running thence north along the side of the said section one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet to the corner of the said quarter section line in city corner 70-134 feet; thence north parallel with east line of said section five (5) and thirty-four (34) feet to the north line of said section five, thence east along the north line of said section five and 70-134 rods to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less, or so much of the same as may be required by the court in judgment and the expense of said sale.—Dated January 24, 1904.

J. M. PUTNAM,
Sherriff for Rock county, W. S.

BEWKEE, CAMERON & J. M. PUTNAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.